



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### TWO "REBELS" TO MEET?

Both Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic regard themselves as "rebels," who are fighting for a new way of life for their people. Premier Castro has long admired the UAR President, and sometimes refers to himself as "Cuba's Nasser." Now the 2 men are discussing plans for an exchange of visits, but no dates have yet been set for the meetings.

### SENATOR GREEN TO RETIRE

Senator Theodore Green, who at 92 is the oldest lawmaker ever to serve in Congress, doesn't plan to run for office again this fall. The Rhode Islander, who was first elected to the Senate in 1936, is an active member of Congress despite his age.

### THE FOG-BOUND BRITONS

Fog, as visitors to London know, is almost a constant companion in the British capital. At times, the haze becomes so thick that London traffic almost grinds to a standstill.

Now there is hope for the fog-bound British motorists. Their government is trying out radio beams, similar to those used to get airplanes safely down when visibility is poor, on an experimental highway in England.

### EMPLOYMENT GOES UP

Employment continues to pick up following the job lay-offs caused by the business decline of 1958 and last year's steel strike. The U. S. Department of Labor reports that some 65,699,000 Americans held jobs in December—the latest month for which complete figures are available. That compares with 63,973,000 employed citizens in December of 1958.

### FRENCH FINANCIAL WIZARD

French money problems are now being handled by a banking expert named Wilfrid Siegfried Baumgartner. As new Minister of Finance, Mr. Baumgartner supervises France's tax and money policies. His duties are something like those of our Secretary of the Treasury.



Baumgartner

Mr. Baumgartner, 57, has been active in banking and other financial activities most of his life. Before taking over his present post, he was head of the Bank of France. He replaced Antoine Pinay as Finance Minister when the latter quit after a dispute broke out between him and President Charles de Gaulle. The dispute was caused in part by Pinay's strong opposition to De Gaulle's program of extending government controls over French business activities.



CHANCELLOR Konrad Adenauer of West Germany with an admiring friend

## Germany in Spotlight

Economy Is Booming, but Recent Incidents Are Disturbing  
Reminder of Dark Days When Hitler Ruled

THE recent wave of anti-Jewish incidents in West Germany seems to have abated. These disturbances, however, have raised a number of serious questions:

Will there be a further outbreak of rowdy actions aimed at West Germany's Jewish population? Why have these incidents taken place? How will they affect the relations of the West German government with other lands?

The recent series of incidents was touched off on Christmas Eve when 2 young Germans defaced a Jewish house of worship in the Rhineland city of Cologne. A rash of anti-Semitic actions followed throughout West Germany, and even spread to other countries. (Modern Jews are often called Semites.)

Most of the incidents were acts of vandalism—for example, the smearing of anti-Semitic slogans on Jewish shops and homes, or on public buildings and statues. They were carried out secretly, usually at night. To people 35 years old or more, the incidents brought back memories of the years when Hitler ruled Germany.

**Hitler era.** In 1921, Adolf Hitler, an obscure, former soldier in the German army, became leader of the small National Socialist Party. It was commonly called the Nazi Party, a word derived from the abbreviation of the group's German title. The Nazi symbol was the swastika—a cross with the arms bent at right angles.

After World War I, inflation and unemployment created much hardship in Germany. Hitler took advantage of the misery to win support for the Nazis. He promised that he would make Germany a mighty world power.

By 1933, Hitler had enough support to become Chancellor (Germany's top executive). He set out to make Germany a military giant among nations. Hitler proclaimed the superiority of the Teutonic peoples (the Teutons were an ancient German tribe, most of whose members were tall and blond), and increasingly persecuted Germany's 600,000 Jews.

Under the Hitler dictatorship, Jews were excluded from German citizenship. In 1938, synagogues were

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## America Studies Proposed Budget

President's Requests on U. S. Spending and Tax Rates  
Now Being Debated

CONGRESS is giving much attention to President Eisenhower's latest proposals on U. S. spending and taxation. The Chief Executive calls for outlays of 79.8 billion dollars in the year that begins next July 1. If you were working day and night, earning money at the rate of 1 dollar per second, it would take you more than 2,500 years to earn this amount.

At the start of each regular law-making session, the President sends Congress his official estimates on future U. S. revenues and his recommendations on government spending. These make up his proposed budget.

The latest budget figures are for the 1961 fiscal year—which opens next July 1 and ends June 30, 1961. On money matters, our national government ignores the regular calendar year and uses a fiscal (business or bookkeeping) period that starts with July instead of January.

So the term "next year" or "1961," wherever found in this article, refers to fiscal 1961—beginning 5 months from now.

**A tremendous job.** Preparation of the annual budget is a long and difficult task, simply because the federal government is involved in such a wide range of activities. Months ago, U. S. departments and agencies started drawing up estimates on how much money their 1961 work would require. These estimates—or requests—went to the Bureau of the Budget, which operates directly under the President's control and is headed by Maurice Stans.

Budget Bureau officials examined all the requests, discussed them with the various department heads, and then—under the President's direction—set the amount of money that Con-

(Continued on page 6)



ADAPTED FROM BERRYMAN IN WASHINGTON STAR  
"LOOK real hard . . . you'll see it." This cartoonist stresses the point that any federal budget surplus—if there is one—will be comparatively small.

# Germany Still Haunted by Nazi Past

(Continued from page 1)

burned all over the nation. The property of Jews was seized, and thousands were sent to concentration camps. Many died of starvation, and many others were executed.

After World War II got under way and the German armies overran much of Europe, Jews in other lands were also treated ruthlessly. In all, more than 5,000,000 European Jews died at the hands of the Nazis.

After the Hitler regime was overthrown in World War II, top Nazi officials were executed or imprisoned. When the new government of West Germany was established in 1949, Konrad Adenauer, a Roman Catholic who had twice been imprisoned by the Nazis, became Chancellor.

**Return to Nazism?** Observers are emphatic that the recent rash of anti-Semitic incidents does not indicate any acceptance of Nazi ideas on the part of the West German government. Chancellor Adenauer has spoken out strongly against those responsible for the recent disturbances.

The government arrested the 2 young men who smeared swastikas and Nazi slogans on the synagogue in Cologne. They were members of the German Reichs Party, a small group, many of whose members look favorably on Nazi doctrines. Action has been started to break up this party, which has about 16,000 members.

Investigations indicate that most acts of vandalism were performed by people under 25 years of age—that is, by persons who were too young to have had real, firsthand knowledge of the Nazi era in their country. A good number carried out their irresponsible acts not, apparently, because of strong, political beliefs, but in an attempt to attract attention.

**Who's responsible?** Though the Adenauer regime has condemned the recent incidents, many observers feel that the West German government must still accept partial responsibility for the outbreak of disturbances. They say that it has permitted the younger generation in Germany to go through school, knowing little or nothing about what Hitler and the Nazis did. If those who performed the recent acts of vandalism had known the facts—it is claimed—they would hardly have chosen to associate themselves with Nazi brutality.

Most German textbooks devote little space to the Hitler period—in some cases, only a few paragraphs. In certain instances, history courses in German schools end before reaching the period of the Nazi dictator's rise.

Nor have young people learned much about that terrible period from their parents. There has been a marked reluctance on the part of older Germans to talk about the Hitler regime. Many are ashamed of that chapter in their nation's history, and feel guilty about the excesses of the Nazis.

While some Germans assert they had no idea to what extremes Hitler was going in his treatment of the Jews, a good number undoubtedly closed their eyes to what was taking place before them. In many cases, for parents to explain the guilt of the Nazis to their children would uncover their own guilt in supporting the Hitler regime.

**Effect abroad.** The anti-Semitic incidents have aroused considerable feeling against West Germany in other lands. This is particularly true in countries that were victims of German aggression in World War II. Strong demonstrations have taken place in Great Britain, protesting the disturbances.

A West German news agency has reported that communists from East Germany may have been responsible in some cases for the swastikas smeared secretly on Jewish homes, shops, and houses of worship. By such acts, the Reds could embarrass the Adenauer government and stir up discord in the western alliance (to which West Germany belongs).

Lending some support to this idea is the fact that the Soviet Union would like nothing better than to see a falling-out between West Germany and her allies. Russia looks upon Adenauer, a staunch anti-communist, as a major obstacle to her own ambitions to control all of Germany.

**West Germany.** The country where anti-Semitism has cropped up in recent weeks takes up the western part of prewar Germany. With an area of 95,733 square miles, it is about the size of Oregon. It is officially known as the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the north are flat, coastal plains, but in the south—in the Black Forest region and in Bavaria—the country is



WEST GERMANY, population 52,000,000, is a republic. East Germany, with almost 17,000,000 people, is communist. Berlin, formerly the national capital, is divided into a free western area and an eastern sector under Red control.

hilly. Along the Austrian border is spectacular mountain scenery. The Rhine River runs northward through western Germany, while the Elbe River forms part of the boundary between East and West Germany.

About 52,000,000 people live in West Germany. Among the nations of Europe, only the Soviet Union (which is partly in Asia) has a greater population. West Berlin (population: 2,223,000) is closely associated with West Germany even though it is completely surrounded by communist East Germany.

While grain, sugar beets, potatoes, and other vegetables are grown, there is not enough good soil to allow West Germans to produce all the food they need. Mineral resources are plentiful, though. They include coal, iron, zinc, lead, manganese, and copper. Around the region called the Ruhr, a great industrial area has grown up.

**Prosperous land.** Few countries in Europe are more prosperous than West Germany. Last year, the country's total output of goods and services jumped by more than 6%. Striking gains were made almost every year during the 1950's.

A great variety of manufactured goods is being turned out. They include machinery, clocks and watches, optical goods, cutlery and tools, chemicals, glass products, musical instruments, and toys. West Germany is today the world's largest exporter of automobiles. The Volkswagen is a big seller in the United States as well as in many other lands.

A number of factors are involved in West Germany's economic gains since World War II. Large-scale American aid helped the country get on its feet when it lay devastated following the global conflict. The Germans have long been known as a hard-working people, and the way they applied themselves was a major factor in their comeback. The present prosperity is also regarded as attesting the value of the free enterprise system.

Some observers feel that the country's good times are the best insurance that Nazism will not take hold again.

They say that Nazism, like communism, thrives on misery such as that which existed after World War I. Today, there is almost no unemployment, and most West Germans are better off than ever before. Under such conditions, the people will not—it is claimed—turn to extreme political groups.

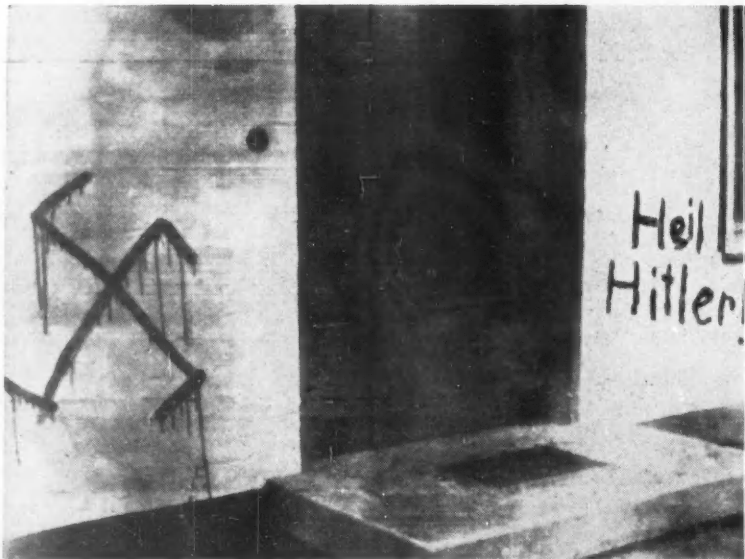
**Political setup.** Another factor in West Germany's prosperity is the stability of its government. The Christian Democrats under the leadership of Konrad Adenauer have run the government ever since it came into existence 11 years ago. The West German Chancellor has cemented strong ties with the western nations—especially with Germany's old enemy, France—and has kept a vigilant watch on the communist threat from neighboring East Germany.

Adenauer has spoken out vigorously against those responsible for anti-Semitic actions, but at the same time he has come under strong criticism by the Social Democrats, the chief opposition party, for permitting former Nazis to hold important offices in his own administration. Among others, 2 members of Adenauer's present cabinet were members of the Nazi Party.

In the past, Adenauer has defended the presence of these former Nazis among his advisers. He has indicated that they were lesser members of the party, and were not involved in atrocities. Moreover, it is claimed that they sincerely regret their past membership in Hitler's party.

Critics of Mr. Adenauer feel that the time has come to oust all former Nazis from high posts. Even though their role in the party was minor and they have repented their past membership, it is held that their continued presence in the government is resented at home, and harms West German prestige abroad.

**East Germany.** The "other" Germany is a country of about 41,500 square miles in size—approximately the area of the state of Ohio. Its population—just under 17,000,000—is about one-third that of West Germany. This communist nation, which set up its Red government after World



FRIGHTENING REMINDER of Hitler, German dictator from 1933 to 1945



War II because of the presence of Russian troops in the area, calls itself the German Democratic Republic.

East Germany has been regarded mainly as an agricultural land. But in the past 6 years, it has made impressive industrial gains. Today it is believed to be the most prosperous of the Russian satellite states. In machine tools and industrial equipment, it now supplies more to the other Soviet satellites than does Russia.

Goods in East German shops are not so plentiful, nor are general living conditions as good, as in West Germany. However, conditions have improved so much in the past few years that the East German people are not in a rebellious mood as they were in 1953. In that year, Russia had to step in to put down an uprising against East Germany's communist regime. It was shortly afterwards that Moscow stopped squeezing the wealth out of its satellite, and East Germany began to make substantial gains.

But though living standards are improving in East Germany, there are still 8,000 people a month fleeing to the west. Over the past 10 years, refugees from East Germany have totaled 2,500,000. Their flight is ample evidence of the people's lack of freedom, lack of goods, and tiredness of communist propaganda.

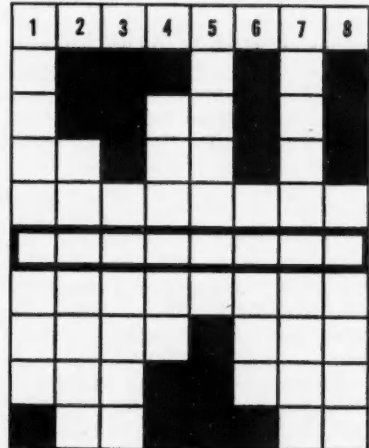
Most of the refugees have settled down in West Germany. Though they have jobs and are getting along well, it is reported that the majority would like to return to their former homes—but not under communism. Nevertheless, the problem of reunification of Germany has become frozen in the politics of the cold war, and at this time there is little prospect of the 2 parts of Germany being united.

—By HOWARD SWEET

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a prominent political leader in western Europe.

1. Prussian leader who brought about German Empire in 1871.
2. Capital of Wisconsin.
3. Republic replaced German Empire after World War I.
4. Courageous mayor of West Berlin.
5. Federal government's bookkeeping year is called \_\_\_\_\_ year.
6. This Asian land is holding national elections.
7. Premier of communist East Germany.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_, an early Germanic people, smashed ancient Roman Empire.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: 1. Jenner; 2. Guinea; 3. viruses; 4. Barbary; 5. Lister; 6. Morton; 7. Angola; 8. Rhodesia; 9. Pierre.



KAISER WILHELM (center), German Emperor during World War I, with his generals—Paul von Hindenburg (left) and Erich von Ludendorff (right)

## Today and Yesterday

### Rise of the German Nation

SINCE ancient times, Germanic peoples have had a leading part in the making of history. Their early tribes—Teutons, Franks, and others—were fighting for power 2,000 years ago. Ever since, German influence has been felt in the world.

Germans have won great renown as scientists. Their efficiency in management, mechanical invention, and production has long made Germans leaders in industry and trade. In the arts, Germanic successes have been outstanding. The music of Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner, for example, is enjoyed throughout the world.

On the other hand, Germanic abilities have often been used to bring distress to the world. Historians disagree in answering the question of whether or not Germany was responsible for starting World War I. In any case, the powerful German military leaders did little to prevent it.

There is no doubt among people everywhere that dictator Adolf Hitler started World War II. Furthermore, his government was among the most cruel that the modern world has known—as was demonstrated by his Nazi Party's atrocities against Jews (see page 1 article).

### Democracy Is New

There have been periods of comparative freedom for Germans in the past, but little democracy as we know it. With U. S. and allied help, the democratic form of government has begun to take root in West Germany only since World War II. (Eastern Germany is communist now.)

Here are some highlights of the long German history:

In ancient times, the Franks were the first Germans to gain great power. They smashed the old Roman Empire in the late 400's (A.D.) and built one of their own. Their territory reached beyond German lands to include France, northern and central Italy, and—briefly—parts of Spain.

The Frankish king of the 800's, Charlemagne, was the first Germanic ruler to receive the title of emperor. Charlemagne's empire fell apart, but a new one arose in the 900's under Otto I. Called the Holy Roman Empire, it held sway over much of Europe. It became weak through the centuries, however, and was broken up

by Napoleon of France in the early 1800's. German territory was divided into a series of states—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and others—under princes and kings.

Prussia, with Berlin as its capital, rose to the top position among the German states after the defeat of Napoleon in 1814-15. This rise came about largely because of Prussian military power and the work of Otto von Bismarck, who became Prussian Prime Minister in 1862. Through a loose federation, he also held considerable power over some other German states.

### French Defeated

In 1870, Bismarck led Prussia into war with France. The French were quickly defeated. Impressed by this victory, other German states agreed to let Prussian King Wilhelm I become Kaiser (emperor) of Germany. He was so proclaimed on January 18, 1871. Thus was modern Germany born.

World War I came about in 1914 under Kaiser Wilhelm II, when German military power was high. Short and easy conflict was foreseen by the Germans, but French and British resistance was unexpectedly strong. The United States entered the war in 1917, and Germany was defeated in 1918.

Kaiser Wilhelm went into exile in the Netherlands (Holland), having been forced to give up his throne after a series of rebellions by Germans who demanded free government. In Berlin, then capital of all Germany, communists added to chaos by trying to seize power.

The Weimar Republic was set up in 1919, after order was restored, by vote of the German people. The republic took its name from the city where its constitution was written.

The new government quickly ran into difficulties. Some dissatisfied Germans worked for return of a monarchy. Communists caused trouble. World-wide business depression in the 1930's created great unemployment in Germany—as it did in the United States and other lands.

The way was open for Adolf Hitler, who ended the republic and became dictator of Germany in January 1933.

—By TOM HAWKINS

## Readers Say—

I am in the United States as an exchange student from Germany, and am a senior in high school. I have read *American Observer* with great interest since I came here in 1959, and usually agree with its articles. I disagree, however, with some statements in your article on "Western Summit Parley" in the December 14 issue.

It was stated that the desire among the German people to unite their country is not so strong as it once was, and that the issue of divided Germany is not so urgent a problem as in the past. It may be that the issue of unification is not so hotly debated now, but it is still the most urgent problem of the German people.

You may picture the tragic situation if you imagine being required to have a passport and a visa in order to travel, say, between Ohio and Indiana. Such is the situation for Germans living in eastern and western parts of their divided nation.

The desire for German unification has never really decreased. It is kept alive by those who flee every week from the totalitarian (eastern communist) Germany to seek freedom in western areas.

Even though most Germans do not know what exactly can be done to bring about unification, they want it—a united democratic Germany, without any dividing borders, and without an eastern totalitarian state.

KARL DIETRICH WOLFF,  
Marshall, Michigan

Deceitful, "rigged" TV programs are an unfavorable influence for public welfare and the promotion of cultural interests. The dishonest shows need to be eliminated in the interests of a better America.

GISELA RICHTER,  
Wilmot, South Dakota

Concerning your article on dishonesty with the cartoon on false advertising, "rigged" quiz shows on TV, and cheating in school: The matter of cheating in school aroused my interest. For every single student who acts dishonestly, there are a hundred or more who do not. There should be more emphasis from time to time on the behalf of the good teen-agers.

LEE MARTIN,  
Perry, Georgia

The U. S. government should back a nation-wide organization for teen-agers which would work to check crime. Such a group, I think, would enable youths to help make good citizens out of would-be lawbreakers—and put our generation on "the right side of the fence."

JEROME MARLOW,  
Oak Park, Illinois



I feel that faster development of nuclear power is necessary in the United States. Harnessing energy for practical use may be expensive now, but new projects generally are costly in their infancy. In the long run, we shall save money by developing nuclear power now.

RUTH SAFFI,  
Danbury, Connecticut

We should continue buying goods from Japan, for keeping her an ally is important. Japan provides an excellent base for U. S. defenses in Asia, and our trade with her should not be reduced.

HELEN FEULNER,  
Evansville, Indiana

# The Story of the Week

## West Berlin's Willy Brandt Stands Firm

West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt is determined to keep his city free despite repeated threats from Moscow to cut off the former German capital from the western nations. Mayor Brandt has won the admiration of the entire free world for his rock-like stand against the communist menace to his city, which is located deep inside Soviet-controlled East Germany. Like West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, he is also determined to stamp out any new pro-Nazi movements in Berlin (see page 1 story).

Born Herbert Frahm 46 years ago, the West Berlin mayor took his pres-



Brandt



Adenauer →

ent name when he fled from Nazi Germany to Norway in the 1930's. He changed his name to elude his Nazi pursuers, after campaigning against Adolf Hitler's movement at home.

From Norway, Mr. Brandt continued to work against the Nazi system. After Hitler's forces were defeated in World War II, he returned to Germany. He was then chosen to serve on the West Berlin lawmaking body, and became mayor of the old German capital in 1957.

The West Berlin mayor has a Norwegian wife and 2 sons. He speaks Norwegian at home, while using his native German on official business. He also speaks fluent English, and made many friends while on a visit to the United States in 1958 and again in 1959.

## Music Competition and Free Concerts for You

If you are a good musician, you may get an opportunity to play with a big symphony orchestra and win a prize as well. Prizes are awarded by the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D. C., to outstanding pianists, violinists, or cellists.

To be eligible, you should be able to play a complete concerto from memory. You must be a high school student at the time of your application, and be recommended by your music teacher or school principal. All entries must be in by March 1 of this year, and the final tryouts will be held in Washington some weeks later.

The winner of the contest will receive a cash award of \$2,000 and will be privileged to appear as a guest with the National Symphony Orchestra. In addition, a second prize of \$500, and third prize of \$100 will be offered. Both the second- and third-place winners will also get an opportunity to appear with the Symphony.

Meanwhile, the National Symphony Orchestra will again treat high school students visiting the nation's capital to free concerts this spring. The con-

certs, called "Music for Young America," have been conducted for the past 4 years and attended by many thousands of visiting students. They will be held every night from April 21 through May 23.

For further information about the contest, or for tickets to the free concerts, write to Raymond Kohn, Manager, National Symphony Orchestra, Hotel Roosevelt, 16th and V Streets, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

## Adenauer—Long an Opponent of Grotewohl

There is no feeling of friendship between free West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Red East Germany's Premier Otto Grotewohl. The West German leader regards Mr. Grotewohl as a mere "puppet" of Moscow, while the Red Premier knows that the communist dream of a Soviet-controlled Germany has been effectively opposed by Mr. Adenauer.

Chancellor Adenauer, affectionately called "Der Alte" (the old one) by his people, is 84. Despite his age, he is a vigorous leader who is now fighting the return of Nazi ideas to his country just as strongly as he has long fought against communism. A close friend of the United States, he has kept his country firmly in the western camp.

Born in Cologne, Adenauer studied law and economics before becoming mayor of his home city. He was ousted from office for anti-Nazi activities when Adolf Hitler ruled Germany in the 1930's, but returned to the political scene after the Nazis were defeated in World War II. Mr. Adenauer has served as top leader of his country most of the time since a new German government was established in 1949.

Otto Grotewohl was born 65 years ago in Brunswick, Germany. He began his career as a printer and held other jobs before entering politics around the time of World War I.

Little is known of Mr. Grotewohl's activities during the years when Hitler ruled Germany. But at the end of World War II, the communist leader appeared in Berlin and began working for the Reds there. He has been Premier of East Germany since 1949, when that country was established.

## Burma Makes New Try For Stable Government

Burmese voters will go to the polls February 6 to choose a new government. For more than a year now, Burma has been ruled by General Ne Win and a staff of other army officers. The army took control in November 1958 when the country was threatened by civil war.

General Ne Win is eager to turn the duties of government over to elected officials. If new trouble breaks out after the balloting is held, though, he has made it clear that he will resume control over Burma's affairs.

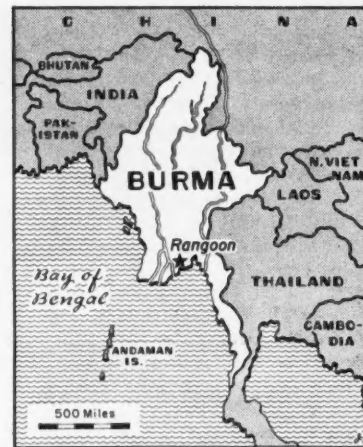
In its 15 months in office, General Ne Win's government is credited with making many improvements at home. It has fought dishonesty among public officials, and has made the countryside relatively safe from the Red bandits who formerly plagued the land. In addition, the military government agreed to accept aid from the United States—something Burma had not done since 1953.

With an area of 262,000 square miles, Burma is about the size of Texas. Most of the Southeast Asian land's 20,225,000 people are farmers. Important crops are rice, cotton, peanuts, and grain. Rice, tin, teakwood, and rubber are leading exports.

Burma became free of British rule in 1948, after 122 years of supervision by London. The Asian country regards herself as a "neutral" in the global struggle between democracy and communism, though she has recently leaned a bit toward the United States.

## Can France Solve Problems in Algeria?

In the spring of 1958, a group of French army officers in Algeria, led by their commander General Jacques Massu, seized control of the French possession and called for the return to power of General Charles de Gaulle in Paris. Massu and his supporters, many of whom were French settlers in Algeria, hoped De Gaulle would crush the Algerian rebels and smash plans then being considered to give the North African land its freedom. The upheaval in Algeria helped bring



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

BURMA holds elections February 6

De Gaulle to power a short time later.

After failing to subdue the rebels by force, President de Gaulle decided to let the North African land's people determine their own future. Among other courses of action, he gave them the choice of independence with certain reservations to protect French oil interests in the Sahara.

In recent weeks President de Gaulle and the Algerians appeared to be getting closer together on an agreement to make the rebellious land largely independent of Paris. It was then that French Algerians, led by Massu, spoke out strongly against the De Gaulle policies. This forced the French President to dismiss his Algerian commander.

Last week riots rocked Algeria and France herself as the French settlers and their supporters at home called for a revolt against the De Gaulle government. Whatever the eventual outcome of the Algerian crisis, it is clear that President de Gaulle and France face one of their most trying problems of recent years.

## Independence Day for Cyprus Is Postponed

Freedom day for the Cypriots, which was to be celebrated February 19, has been postponed at least until March 19. Final agreement for independence has been held up because of a dispute concerning British military bases on the island.

Cyprus, long a British colony and military base, was promised its freedom a year ago this month after bitter fighting among the Greeks and Turks who live on the island, and the British who have controlled it. Under the independence agreement, Greeks and Turks are to share in governing the island, and Britain is to retain military bases there.

The Cypriots have already elected a President, who is Greek Archbishop Makarios, and a Vice President who is Turkish Fazil Kutchuk. The island's voters are to elect members of their legislative body as soon as a final agreement is reached on their independence.

The biggest stumbling block to a free Cyprus involves the size of Britain's military base on the island. London seeks around 120 square miles of land for military installations, while Cypriot leaders are willing to set aside less than half that much territory for this purpose. Unless the 2 sides reach an agreement soon, independence day



STUDENT at Toronto University puzzles over sentence in Cree, the language of many Indians who live in northern Canada. It's the first Indian language to be taught as a regular course in the university. "Just follow this path" is given phonetically in middle line, and written in Cree at the bottom.



for Cyprus may be postponed again as March 19 draws closer.

## Political Rallies on Tap for Months Ahead

February is an important month for the Republican Party. During the month, the GOP will put on many fund-raising dinners and rallies in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Because 1960 is a Presidential election year, this February's Lincoln Day dinners and rallies will have added political significance. Vice President Nixon, who is now openly campaigning for the Presidency, is expected to appear at a number of rallies to seek support for his White House bid.

On the Democratic side, fund-raising dinners and rallies will be held in April to honor Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Jefferson's birthday falls in April, and Jackson's in March.

The Democratic rallies will serve not only as events to raise campaign money, but also to give Presidential hopefuls an opportunity to seek support as their party's standard-bearer. Democrats who will be speakers at these get-togethers include Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and others.

## Federal Budget Terms—How Many Do You Know?

**Authorization.** When the U. S. Congress authorizes the spending of funds for specific purposes, it merely agrees to provide the money without actually making it available. Not until a later date does it actually supply the funds.

**Appropriations.** This refers to the money actually provided by Congress for the various government agencies. As a rule, Congress first authorizes the spending of money by federal offices, and later appropriates the necessary funds.

Many appropriations are itemized. These go into great detail as to how the money is to be spent. Other funds are provided on a lump-sum basis,

giving the head of the agency some leeway in determining how the money is to be used.

**Permanent appropriations.** This refers to standing laws providing funds for a particular public purpose from year to year without requiring new congressional appropriations.

**Supplemental appropriations.** When a government department runs short of money before the end of its book-keeping year, or when unforeseen expenses must be met by the government, Congress is asked to provide additional or supplemental funds.

## Talks Under Way to Reduce Trade Barriers

Officials from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe are now going over plans to reduce trade barriers and boost the exchange of goods among them. Representatives from these nations are discussing the following proposal recently made by Uncle Sam:

Form a new body to work for reductions in tariffs and other barriers to trade among the United States, Canada, and countries in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). OEEC is made up of 18 nations that have promised to work together for their economic welfare. They include Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, and Turkey.

(Six of these countries—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg—belong to what is known as the Common Market system. In this group they are reducing tariffs on goods traded among them. Now the attempt is being made to expand this program into a 16-nation organization.)

## Korea Still Waits For Peace Treaty

A farmer in the tiny village of Taesung-dong tends his livestock while nervously looking toward North Ko-



SCENE from Shakespeare's play "The Tempest." It will be presented Wednesday evening, February 3, over NBC-TV on "Hallmark Hall of Fame" program.

rea. Though life is peaceful for the farmer and the other 183 residents of his village, he knows that trouble could break out again at any time.

Taesung-dong is a village in "no-man's land"—the narrow strip of territory that divides communist North from free South Korea. This demilitarized zone was established in 1953 when a truce was declared in fighting between the Reds and United Nations forces. The "no-man's land" splits Korea in half along the 38th parallel.

Every day, American, South Korean, and North Korean troops patrol the demilitarized zone. They carry no guns, for weapons in the area are prohibited by the 1953 agreement. The soldiers only make regular check-ups to see that the truce pledge is not violated.

How much longer will the 38th parallel continue to be a "no-man's land"? No one knows. Talks between the 2 sides in Korea continue at regular intervals in the border town of Panmunjom. But the outlook for a peace treaty seems as remote today as it did 6½ years ago when the original truce was signed.

## News from the Four Corners of the Globe

President Eisenhower will begin his good-will tour of Latin America February 23. According to present plans, the Chief Executive will stop off at Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. He may visit some other countries south of the border before returning home from the 10-day trip.

Later in the year, upon his return from a June visit to Russia, the President will call on Japan, and possibly on South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines as well.

High-ranking Russian officials are now touring the United States. They include 5 premiers, or governors, of Soviet republics plus other important Red leaders. The premiers head "republics" that are something like our states. The Russians are repaying a visit made to their country by a number of our state governors last summer.

Japan and the United States are now full-fledged defense partners. The 2 nations recently signed a pact to replace the agreement made in 1951 when we concluded a peace treaty with

Tokyo. The new treaty gives Japan more authority over how our military installations on her soil are to be run, and treats our World War II enemy as an equal partner in matters of defense.

A new type of radar is being developed by the U. S. Navy. Unlike existing radar which can detect objects only above the earth's horizon, the system will be able to spot such things as missiles and planes thousands of miles away. The Navy's radar system is called "Madre" and is an improvement over another experimental method for "seeing" beyond the horizon called "Project Tepee" that was developed last summer.

## Relations with Cuba Take Turn for Worse

The U. S. State Department was undecided last week as to when our ambassador to Cuba, Philip Bonsal, might return to his post in Havana. Mr. Bonsal was called home for "talks" with top American officials about our worsening relations with the Castro government.

Relations between the 2 countries took a turn for the worse when Premier Fidel Castro made a number of accusations against the United States during a TV broadcast. Among other things, he accused the American ambassador of conniving with the Spanish ambassador in an effort to overthrow the Castro regime. Secretary of State Christian Herter called the Cuban Premier's charges "most insulting."

Our relations with Cuba have already been badly strained over Premier Castro's program of seizing American-held property in Cuba without payment. There is concern that a complete break in diplomatic ties between the 2 countries may come unless Premier Castro modifies his anti-American policies.

## Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the role of primary elections in nominating Presidential candidates; (2) Indonesia.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Letter to a magazine:

"Dear Sir: When I subscribed to your publication a year ago you said that if I wasn't satisfied at the end of the year I could have my money back. On second thought, to save you the trouble of returning it you may apply the money on my next year's subscription."



"Somebody must have hit a home run."

Husband: Well, I finally got the car fixed. Now it will start.

Wife: How much did it cost?

Husband: Only two dollars.

Wife: That's not bad, what was wrong with it?

Husband: It needed gas.

He that thinketh by the inch, but talketh by the yard, deserveth to be kicketh by the foot.

The girl applying for a job as stenographer was fresh from business school. Eager to state her qualifications, she rattled them off so rapidly that her prospective employer had no chance to get in a word.

"And I can do 80 words a minute," she concluded breathlessly.

The man was quiet for a moment and then asked, "Is that in typing, shorthand, or conversation?"

Human nature is what makes a man prefer to give advice—rather than accept it.

"Were you excited the first time you asked your husband for money?"  
"No. I was calm—and collected."

# Proposed Budget

(Continued from page 1)

gress would be asked to provide for each federal agency and activity.

Now it is Congress' turn to examine the budget and make final decisions on how much will be granted. This, too, involves many months of effort.

**Yearly totals.** Since the Korean War period, the annual amount spent by our federal government has ranged between 64.6 billion dollars (in 1955) and 80.7 billion (in 1959). So the recommended outlay of 79.8 billion for 1961 will be just a little below the high point of recent years.

It is important, of course, to remember that next year's actual spending may differ a great deal from the proposed budget figures. Congress may turn down some of the President's requests, or it may—in certain cases—call for larger outlays than he seeks. Also, if emergencies arise, the Chief Executive himself can ask for grants that are not now being sought.

The same uncertainty applies to revenues. These are hard to predict in advance, for reasons discussed further along in this article.

In the *present* fiscal year (1960), Uncle Sam is spending an estimated 78.4 billion dollars. This compares to Mr. Eisenhower's original recommendation of 77 billion. The government is slated to receive 78.6 billion dollars this year, compared to the Administration's original estimate of 77.1 billion.

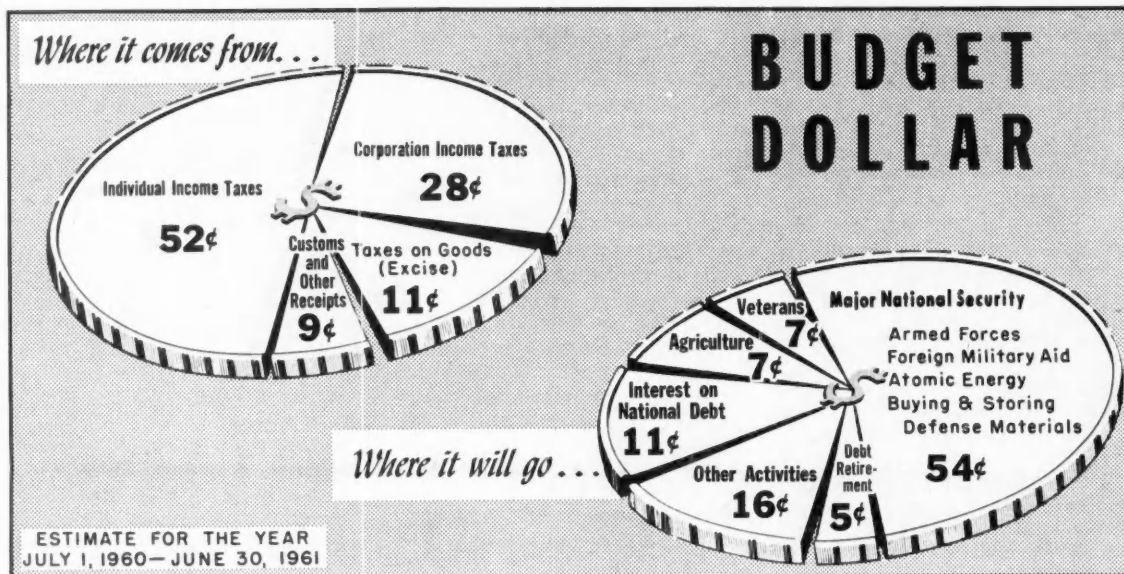
**A balanced budget.** According to the above figures, the government expects to receive more money than it pays out during the present year. When this situation prevails, the budget is said to be "in balance." President Eisenhower hopes for a balanced budget in 1961, too, with the government taking in about 4.2 billion dollars more than it spends.

Certain Democratic and Republican congressmen, though, doubt that there will be so large a surplus as the President expects.

## Where the Funds Go

Rightly or wrongly, the new budget calls for Uncle Sam to *receive* a total of 84 billion dollars in 1961. Assuming that this amount does come in, let's see how the President and his aides propose that it be used.

**Defense.** About 54%—or 45.6 billion dollars—would be for the work of the armed forces and for other activities which the Administration regards as directly related to national



HOW PRESIDENT proposes to obtain money for running national government in 1960-61 bookkeeping year, and how it would be spent. Figures may be altered by Congress—which is controlled by Democrats at present. Also, a change in U. S. economic conditions or an increase in world tension could affect spending to a considerable degree.

defense and security. These funds would be divided as follows:

(1) For the Defense Department itself—including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines—41 billion dollars.

(2) For the work of the Atomic Energy Commission—mainly military—about 2.7 billion.

(3) For stockpiling raw materials that would be essential in case of war, \$134,000,000.

(4) For helping our allies strengthen their armed forces, nearly 1.8 billion dollars.

Except for the stockpiling program, which is being cut by 42%, the Administration recommends about the same level of spending on all these defense activities in 1961 as in the current year.

Does this provide an adequate military program? Critics say it does not. They argue:

"There is considerable evidence that the President and his aides have simply put a 41-billion-dollar limit, or 'ceiling,' on defense outlays—without regard to whether this sum will actually give our nation the armed strength it should have. America needs stronger ground forces, more first-rate jet bombers, and more long-range rockets than the Administration plans to provide."

Mr. Eisenhower, on the other hand, argues that our country's defenses are in good shape. About a month ago he told Congress that "any nation which might be tempted today to attack the United States... would

itself promptly suffer a terrible destruction." At a press conference a few days later he said: "I believe that the matter of defense has been handled well and efficiently in the [budget] proposals."

**Foreign affairs** and national defense are linked closely together, the President points out. In his budget recommendations, as we have already noted, about 1.8 billion dollars for military aid abroad is listed with defense costs.

The President seeks an additional 1.8 billion for foreign *economic* assistance, largely to help underdeveloped countries improve their people's living standards. He also requests \$417,000,000 for other work related to international affairs. His proposed outlays on non-military programs involving foreign policy would account for 3% of the government's expenses.

The Administration plans to spend about the same amount on foreign aid—both military and otherwise—in 1961 as in 1960.

As was pointed out in our January 4 roundup of major issues facing Congress, there will almost certainly be heated dispute over the amounts that Uncle Sam should devote to foreign assistance. Many congressmen are expected to demand sharp cuts in the overseas aid program, while others are likely to argue that certain portions of it should be enlarged.

**Wars of the past.** The United States is still paying for World War II and other past conflicts, while trying to prevent future ones. President Eisenhower seeks about 5.5 billion dollars for veterans' benefits next year. This amounts to approximately 7% of the government's estimated revenues.

In a sense, veterans' benefits can be regarded as a military cost. The same is true of all money used in connection with our national debt, most of which was created in time of war.

At present, the debt amounts to 291.8 billion dollars. Interest payments to people and organizations that have lent this money will cost Uncle Sam nearly 9.6 billion next year.

To start *lowering* the national debt, President Eisenhower proposes to apply the surplus of federal revenue over expenses (a sum which he hopes will total 4.2 billion dollars) toward repayment of what the treasury owes.

Thus the amount paid as interest on money lent to the government, plus

what is used for reducing this debt, may reach 13.8 billion dollars or 16% of next year's U. S. revenues.

It is startling to see how much of Uncle Sam's money is used for purposes involving defense, national security, and wars that occurred in the past. Outright defense projects, foreign aid and other international activities, veterans' benefits, and payments related to the national debt—these call for a total of 67.1 billion dollars, or 80% of the amount that Mr. Eisenhower wants our government to collect as revenue during 1961.

**All other activities** are to share the remaining 20%.

Agricultural programs, intended to help the farmer, call for 7%, or about 5.6 billion dollars. This leaves 13% for a vast array of undertakings such as non-military space projects, maintenance of national parks, weather forecasting, federal school aid, health research, highway construction programs, and operation of federal prisons—to name just a few.

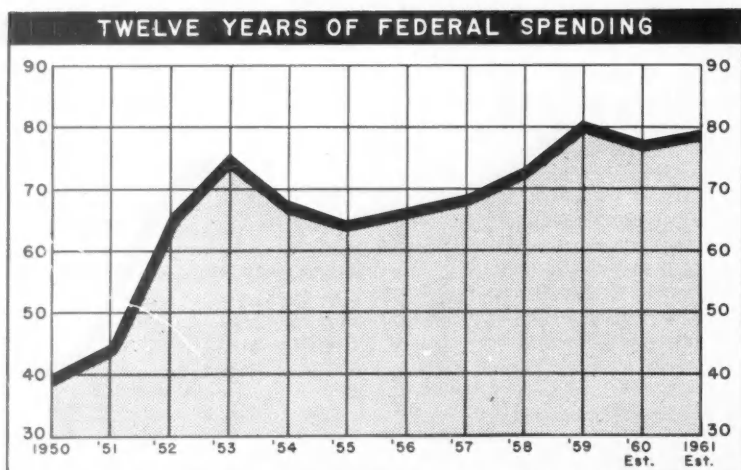
Actual spending on non-military space efforts during the current year totals an estimated \$325,000,000. President Eisenhower recommends a \$600,000,000 outlay in 1961, and there is much argument pro and con as to whether this is enough.

The President proposes spending \$565,000,000 on federal educational programs next year, and \$580,000,000 on health research and civilian hospital construction. These figures, in both cases, represent slight increases over present spending. Certain critics of the Administration contend that the outlays in these fields should be far greater. In speaking of education, for example, the *Washington Post* says: "Here... is where a substantial increase in federal spending is not only desperately needed but also would pay enormous dividends."

President Eisenhower argues, though, that he is calling for "a carefully reasoned program." He says: "The educational process, essentially a local and personal responsibility, cannot be made to leap ahead by [sudden federal action]."

## Taxation

How are Uncle Sam's 1961 revenues to be obtained? According to the new Eisenhower budget, taxes on individual incomes are to provide 52%, while



ANNUAL OUTLAYS for U. S. government are shown in billions of dollars here. The high peak of spending in 1953 was brought about by the Korean War.



taxes on corporation incomes will furnish 28%.

The government also expects to obtain sizable amounts from levies on gifts and inheritances, from customs duties, and from what are known as *excise* taxes on the manufacture or sale of tobacco, automobiles, gasoline, and various other products.

#### Higher Rates Sought

President Eisenhower recommends increases in postal rates, along with a boost in taxes on motor vehicle fuels and aviation gasoline. Also, he says, a levy "should be imposed on jet fuels, which are now untaxed." There is considerable doubt that Congress will heed these requests during an election year.

If it does not, then 1961 revenues may fall short of the President's 84-billion-dollar goal. Also, the total amount received will depend heavily on our country's general economic condition. If business activity declines and incomes sag, Uncle Sam's income-tax revenue will likewise drop. If there is a business boom, on the other hand, the federal treasury might take in more money than it expects, just as it is doing this year.

Further uncertainties arise from the fact that a new President will take office next January 20, a little over 5 months before the 1961 fiscal year ends. Regardless of whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, his plans will not be completely identical with those of Mr. Eisenhower. Thus, the policies of the new Administration may cause our government's figures on 1961 spending and revenue to vary in some degree from advance estimates.

—By TOM MYER

## SPORTS

WHEN the winter Olympic Games take place later this month at Squaw Valley, California, 21-year-old Penny Pitou of Gilford, New Hampshire, is expected to be one of America's leading contenders for skiing honors in the downhill races.

Last winter, Penny won outstanding victories in meets in France, Austria, and Switzerland. Last month the young skier finished among the leaders in a big international competition in Austria.

The blue-eyed New Hampshire girl has patterned her skiing after the style of the leading men skiers of Austria, who are among the best in the world. At times, she seems to be reckless as she skis at full speed down the steep hillside, but she has excellent control of her skis.



SKIER Penny Pitou

WIDE WORLD



VACCINATION MARKS seem to please these Indian girls. They received protection against tuberculosis in a nation-wide health program being carried out in India. About 170,000,000 children will undergo TB tests, be treated if they have the disease, or be vaccinated against it if they are healthy.

### Geographical Glimpses

## Indian Issues and Attitudes

This is another in a series of articles by Brooks Baker and Arthur Lambert, 2 of our contributing editors who made a 3-month tour of Asia.

FROM the windows of our TWA plane, we were impressed by the teeming masses of people we saw everywhere we went. We shuddered to think what it would be like if India had as many cars in proportion to the population as our country does.

In talking with average citizens and leaders, including Defense Minister Krishna Menon, we tried to get the answers to certain puzzling questions. Here are some queries we made and replies we received:

**Q.** Why doesn't India, a democratic nation, side with the United States and other free lands in their struggle to keep the communists from extending their power and territory? Why has she been just as friendly, if not more so, with Russia and Red China as with us and our allies?

**A.** The explanation lies partly in India's political background. Under the leadership of Mohandas Gandhi, that country managed, after many years, to gain independence from Great Britain. Gandhi's famous method of non-violent, or passive, resistance was used to achieve this goal. He told his people not to use force against the British, but simply to withhold any kind of cooperation whatever in dealings with them.

Most Indian people idolized Gandhi when he was alive and still do today. Certain leaders in that country feel that his idea of using the peaceful approach to solve conflicts, whether national or international, is a wise one. They are opposed to military pacts, believing that these agreements among nations almost inevitably lead to large-scale wars.

Most Indian leaders, however, do not go quite so far as Gandhi did in opposing the use of force. For instance, they have sent troops to defend India's borders against the menace of Red Chinese aggression. That is why they fought Pakistan in Kashmir—a province India claims as her own.

Yet, even with her territory threatened by the Reds, India has shown no desire to enter into a defense pact with the United States and other western powers. She feels it is a mistake for her to side with one group of nations against another. She wants to be friendly with both sides. In fact, India fears that if she doesn't stay on as friendly terms as possible with Russia and Red China, she might be crushed by these powerful communist neighbors.

**Q.** If India is unwilling to enter into military pacts with the free nations, what contribution is she making to the cause of freedom?

**A.** From a military standpoint, India is a very weak nation. Even if she wanted to join a western military defense group, she could contribute little in the way of armed military strength to such an alliance.

India hopes to make a different kind of contribution to the cause of freedom. It is to conquer illiteracy, disease, and poverty among her people as quickly as possible. Success along this line will show all of Asia that democracy works better and will bring more happiness to individuals than does communism in Red China. Asian leaders know that democracy has worked well in the United States, but they are not so sure that it can in lands where most of the people are uneducated and poor.

Many Asians are deeply impressed by Red China's progress under her years of communist rule. According

to Peking, industrial production in that country has increased 10 times since 1949, while farm output is up 50%. Though India has made progress since winning independence in 1947, she hasn't advanced nearly as much as her Red neighbor claims to have done.

Hence, it would pay the United States and other free nations to help India achieve her goal of a better life for her people under democracy.

**Q.** In view of this competition between communism and democracy in Asia, why is Russia giving aid to India?

**A.** First, the Russians appear confident that India must sooner or later go communist to develop successfully. Moscow is giving just enough aid to gain good will among the Indian people, but not enough to help the country become prosperous. The Soviets also hope to show other underdeveloped nations that communism is really interested in seeing them improve economically.

Democracy, therefore, faces a tremendous challenge in Asia.

According to Soviet sources, Moscow's current series of rocket shots in the Pacific range will continue until February 15. The Russians claim they recently shot a missile for a distance of 7,800 miles that hit within 1¼ miles of its Pacific target. American experts say there is no reason to doubt the Soviet claims, and add that even more spectacular rocket feats may be performed by the Reds before they conclude their present tests.

Uncle Sam's long-distance missile Atlas, by comparison, has a maximum range of about 6,300 miles. Not long ago, President Eisenhower said the Atlas came within 2 miles of its target on 14 out of 15 shots over a distance of 5,000 miles.

### KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers appear on page 8, column 4.

1. The number of *sovereign* (sō'v'er-in) nations has been increasing during recent years. (a) economically advanced (b) neutral (c) independent (d) communist-influenced.
2. The charity group decided to *accelerate* (āk-sē'l'er-āt) its donations campaign. (a) start (b) speed up (c) halt (d) publicize.
3. The senator chose a *propitious* (prō-pish'ūs) time to introduce his bill. (a) poor (b) busy (c) favorable (d) surprising.
4. Many foreign business ventures prove to be *lucrative* (lōō'krā-tiv). (a) profitable (b) costly (c) unsuccessful (d) government backed.
5. The governor disliked the *obsequious* (ōb-sē'kwī-ūs) manner displayed by his assistant. (a) aggressive (b) ambitious (c) slavish (d) insubordinate.
6. He was *ostracized* (ōs'trā-sīz'd) by the dictator. (a) forgiven (b) executed (c) imprisoned (d) cast aside.
7. The political situation throughout the Middle East has been *volatile* (vōl'ā-tīl) during recent years. (a) stable (b) changeable (c) predictable (d) improving.

## How Do You Rate Among These Types?

By Clay Coss

**H**OW aggressive and ambitious should each of us be? To seek an answer to this question, let us take a look at three types of individuals:

**Type 1.** He is very lazy, and puts forth as little effort as he can. He justifies his lack of accomplishment by saying that excessive ambition leads to strain, stress, and unhappiness. It is better, he maintains, to take life easy than it is to "kill" yourself working.

**Type 2.** He is the opposite extreme. Nothing is going to stop him from being a "success." He not only puts forth all his own time and energy, but drives other people and uses them in every way possible to push him to the top. This type of person is fanatically ambitious and aggressive. He sacrifices his own enjoyment and that of others in order to get ahead.

**Type 3.** He adopts a position midway between the first two. No one can accuse him of being lazy, for he puts in a good day's work at whatever he is doing. He tries to become as competent as possible in his vocational pursuits, and to render as skilled service to others as he possibly can.

At the same time, this individual takes time out to relax and to engage in recreation. He never tries to get ahead at the expense of anyone else. His aim is to improve himself so that he can better serve others. He does not compete just for the sake of getting ahead of his associates.

Of these three types, the third one is obviously the most desirable. Type 1 can't make much of a success of himself or contribute to the welfare of others. The second type can cause a lot of unhappiness both for himself and for those around him. He may achieve material success and his drive may produce benefits for others, but



**SOME PEOPLE** think nothing of treading on the toes of others in order to advance themselves.

not for those whom he has hurt and stepped on.

The reasonably ambitious person can accomplish just as much as the fanatic, and he can do so without leaving victims along the way. He is happier than either the excessively lazy or aggressive person.

Any school, community, or nation needs as many Type 3 individuals as possible. They are the ones who make the maximum contribution to everyday life.

Ambition is like hunger: it obeys no law but its appetite.

—H. W. SHAW



TRAFFIC MANAGERS supervise shipment of all kinds of goods

## Careers for Tomorrow

### In Traffic Management

**I**T takes a sizable crew of workers to transport raw materials to our factories and the finished products to retail outlets across the nation, and to keep all the nation's other freight moving. Employees who do this work include packers, rate men, and traffic clerks. Heading these groups are the traffic managers, who direct the operations involved in sending goods from one place to another.

If you decide to become a traffic manager, you will supervise the packing and shipping of goods produced or handled by your firm. You will be required to map out the route that the shipment is to follow, and decide whether it is to go by plane, ship, train, or truck. You will also have to determine shipping and insurance rates on each shipment and handle other details of transportation.

If you work for an airline, you may start your day by supervising the loading and unloading of aircraft as they arrive. You must carefully check the weight of the cargoes, and see to it that the load is distributed properly on the plane to help insure a safe, smooth flight. You will also prepare a manifest, or invoice, describing the cargo of each plane as it arrives and departs.

**Qualifications.** It takes a high degree of accuracy, dependability, and executive ability to be a successful traffic manager. You must also be able to keep up with such details as shipping schedules, transportation and insurance rates, local and federal shipping regulations, and court decisions that affect traffic and the transport industry.

**Training.** While in high school, take as many courses as you can in mathematics and English. A college education, though not essential, is helpful.

A number of colleges and universities give special courses in traffic management. These courses include such subjects as economics, rate classification and tariff problems, cargo insurance, and laws that affect interstate and ocean commerce.

Real preparation for a job as traffic manager, though, comes from experience gained through years of employment in the traffic department of an industrial firm or transportation company. Whether you have a college degree or only a high school diploma, you will start at the bottom of the

ladder at the outset. As a rule, college graduates advance much more rapidly than do persons without a degree.

**Job opportunities.** The employment outlook is good, particularly in air transportation. Traffic managers work for business and industrial firms that ship large quantities of goods—automobile plants, citrus fruit growers, steel mills, large department stores, and the like.

Persons trained in this field also work for transportation companies, such as railroads, trucking lines, and steamship firms, in addition to airlines.

**Earnings.** As a trainee, you may receive around \$70 a week. Experienced and capable traffic managers usually earn between \$8,000 and \$12,000 or more a year.

**Facts to weigh.** The pay is good, the duties are varied, and opportunities for advancement are good for competent persons.

But traffic managers often work under great pressure. They must be sure that goods and materials under their supervision are transported according to time schedules. If objects are broken in transit, the traffic manager must immediately check into the trouble and do something about it. Of course, if a person is suited by temperament for this type of work, he will take such problems in his stride.

**More information.** Talk to traffic managers in your area. Most state universities and larger private colleges offer courses in this field. You can get the address of these institutions from your school or city librarian.

—By ANTON BERLE

#### Pronunciations

Antoine Pinay—än-twän pē-nā  
 Charlemagne—shär'luh-män  
 Cypriots—sip'ri-ōts  
 Der Alte—dër ält'e  
 Fazil Kutchuk—fä'zil kōō-chōōk'  
 Gamal Abdel Nasser—gä-mäl' äb-dël näs'ër  
 Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rät ä'duh-now-er  
 Krishna Menon—krish'nä mēn'ōn  
 Makarios—mä-kär'ë-ōs  
 Ne Win—nä wīn  
 Otto Grotewohl—öt'ō grōt'vōl  
 Reichs—riks

(A key to markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

## News Quiz

### Government Spending

1. As it relates to the federal government, what is a *fiscal year*?
2. How much does President Eisenhower say the government should spend next year: 32.7 billion dollars, 56.4 billion, 79.8 billion, or 99.1 billion?
3. Tell how the President's budget plans are prepared. After they go to Congress, what is the next step involving these recommendations?
4. Discuss, pro and con, the question of whether the President seeks a large enough outlay for defense.
5. Mr. Eisenhower expects a surplus of government revenues over expenses in 1961. How does he say this surplus is to be used?
6. About what portion of the money available to Uncle Sam in 1961 will go for defense, national security, and the cost of past wars: 20%, 40%, 60%, or 80%?
7. There are disputes as to whether the government plans to spend enough on certain non-military programs. Name some of these activities.
8. What is the largest source of federal revenue?

### Discussion

What do you think of the President's latest budget recommendations? If you favor them, tell why. If you feel that some changes are needed, explain.

### Germany in Spotlight

1. Why have recent incidents in West Germany brought back memories of the Hitler era?
2. To what extent is responsibility for recent acts of vandalism being placed on the West German government? On German parents?
3. How might the anti-Semitic incidents affect West Germany's relations with other lands? How may communists have been involved?
4. Describe economic conditions in West Germany.
5. Give the pros and cons in the controversy over membership of former Nazis in Adenauer's cabinet.
6. Compare West and East Germany in size, location, and population.
7. In what respects have conditions improved in East Germany during the last several years?
8. Despite these improvements, what evidence exists that life in West Germany is much better than in East Germany?

### Discussion

1. Do you think there is a real threat that a Nazi government might rise again in Germany? Why, or why not?
2. Do you believe the western lands have acted wisely in helping the western part of the country they fought in World War II to attain its present strength and prosperity? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. What events do Republicans and Democrats have planned for this month and April?
2. Tell something about the background of Willy Brandt.
3. Why are Chancellor Adenauer and Premier Grotewohl such bitter foes?
4. For what reason has independence day for Cyprus been postponed?
5. Where is Burma and why is it in the news?
6. Define: *Authorization*; *appropriations*; *supplemental appropriations*.

### References

"The Atlantic Report: East Germany," *Atlantic*, November.  
 "West Germany as a World Power," (a special issue), *Current History*, January.

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) independent; 2. (b) speed up; 3. (c) favorable; 4. (a) profitable; 5. (c) slavish; 6. (d) cast aside; 7. (b) changeable.



